

59 BC

Caesar was Consul

Another act negotiated by the tribune VATINIUS gave Caesar CISALPINE Gaul (between the Alps, the Apennines, and the Adriatic) and ILLYRICUM. His tenure was to last until February 28, 54 BC (5 years ending 2-28-54 BC). When the governor-designate of TRANSALPINE Gaul suddenly died, this province, also, was assigned to Caesar at

POMPEY'S insistence, CISALPINE Gaul
gave Caesar a military recruiting
ground; Transalpine Gaul gave him
a springboard for conquests beyond
Rome's northwest frontier

59 BC

DURANT LIVY

Born in PATAVIUM (Padua)
in 59 TITUS LIVIUS came
to Rome, devoted himself to
rhetoric and philosophy.

59 BC

DURANT

Caesar was Consul
Lucretius' "DE RERUM NATURA"

Caesar had hardly entered upon his consulate when he proposed to the Senate the measures asked for by Pompey: distribution of land to 20,000 of the poorer citizens, including Pompey's soldiers, the ratification of Pompey's arrangements in the East; and a one-third reduction of the sum which the publicans had pledged themselves to raise from the Asiatic provinces. As the Senate opposed each of these measures by every means,

Caesar, like the Gracchi offered them directly to the Assembly. The conservatives induced BIBULUS to use his veto power to forbid a vote, and had men declared unfavorable. Caesar ignored the men and persuaded the Assembly to impeach BIBULUS; and an enthusiastic populares emptied a pot of ordure upon BIBULUS' head. Caesar's bills were carried. Pompey was impressed by Caesar's performance of his pledges. He took Caesar's daughter JULIA as his fourth wife, and the entente between plebs and bourgeoisie became a feast of love. The triumvirs promised the radical wing of their following that they would support CLODIUS for tribune in the fall of 59 BC. Meanwhile they kept the voters in good humor with amusements & games

59 BC

Cato's ^(the younger) inflexible opposition had forced
Cicero, Pompey the Great, and Caesar to
form the first TRIUMVIRATE.

59 BC

Caesar's daughter married Pompey
(Julia)
She died in 54 BC

59mc

Caesar was consul: Caesar carried a popular agrarian bill, the ratification of Pompey's acts and a stringent law against extortion in the provinces, while he won to his support, the whole equestrian order, to which the collectors of the public revenues belonged, by modifying the terms of

their last contract with the State.
His popularity enabled him to
secure the assignment to him
for five years (subsequently
increased to 10) of the Provinces
of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyria, and
Transalpine Gaul, together with
four legions.

59 BC

Julius Caesar allied himself politically with Pompey and was elected Consul. *for 59 BC*

Following his consulship, he spent 9 years conquering Gaul, where he accumulated a fortune in plunder and trained a loyal army of peerless veterans. 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50

During his absence from Rome.
CROSSED RUBICON 49 BC

he courageously kept his name before
the citizens by publishing a lucidly
written account of his military
feats "commentaries on the Gallic War."

59BC

Julius Caesar allied himself politically with Pompey and was elected consul

59BC

The consular election was hard fought. The most shameless bribery was practiced by both sides, the senatorial group and the Democrats led by the triumvirs. Caesar was elected Consul for 59BC; his colleague (other Consul) was a senatorial tool named Bibulus ~~was~~ ^{who} certainly tried to block all Caesar's plans. Although reforms were needed. Caesar had first to carry out his election pledges. He proposed to secure lands

and by buying as much more land as might be needed. Finding the Senate determined in its opposition, Caesar brought his bill directly to the assembly. Riots became frequent. They even clumped a bucket of filth on the head of Bibulus.

When Bibulus and a tribune vetoed the bill, Caesar had them dragged away, and the bill was again passed. Pompey's arrangements were ratified, the knights had $\frac{1}{3}$ of their tax-collection debt to the government remitted, and Caesar was given the provinces of Illyria and Cisalpine Gaul for five years, all by vote of the popular assembly. So it added the Gallic provinces beyond the Alps.

59 BC

Cicero won support of wealthy
equites by getting reduction for
them in their tax contracts
in Asia. This made him
the guiding force in a coalition
between people and prob. plutocrats.
He was assigned the rule of
Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul
and Illyria with 4 legions

for 5 years

58 B C

57 B C

56 B C

55 B C

54 B C

59 BC

Julia, daughter of Julius
Caesar married Pompey.
(Died 54 BC)

59 BC

Caesar married 3rd wife
the Admurable CALPURNIA

59 BC

Caesar was Consul. He secured passage of agrarian law providing CAMPANIAN lands for 20,000 poor citizens and veterans in spite of his senatorial colleague M. Calpurnius BIBULUS (also Consul)

c59 BC born

17 AD died

Titus Livius (Livy) Roman
historian

59 BC

57 BC

CAESAR

Became Consul. (59 BC)

During his consulship, Caesar passed a law drastically limiting the illicit profits of provincial governors.

The Tribune VATINIUS procured for CAESAR against senatorial opposition, the command of CIS ALPINE GAUL, which he was to use as a springboard for conquest of Gaul proper to protect his interests during his absence.

59 B C

Caesar introduced a bill for allotment of Roman public lands in Italy, in which the first charge was to be a provision for Pompey's soldiers. The bill was ~~voted~~ VETOED by three tribunes of the plebs, and Caesar's colleague BIBULUS announced his intention of preventing the transaction of public business by watching the skies for portents whenever the public assembly was convened.

Caesar then cowed the opposition by employing some of Pompey's veterans to make a riot, and the distribution was carried out.

Pompey's settlement of the East was ratified en bloc by an act negotiated by an agent of Caesar, the tribune of the plebs **PUBLIUS VATINIUS**.

Caesar himself initiated a noncontroversial and much needed act for punishing misconduct by governors of provinces.